BLANQUI AFFAIR.

## CURRENT TOPICS IN PARIS.

NAPOLEONIC HOPES-VICTOR HUGO. PRINCE NAPOLEON'S SON AS AN ASPIRANT FOR THE FRENCH THRONE-THE PRINCE OBSERVANT, BUT NOT INTRIGUING-VICTOR HUGO'S HOME-THE

Paris, May 8.—The illness of Prince Louis Napo-leon at the Cape affords an opportunity to what used to be the Palais Royal Bonapartists to start a new pretender. The fresh claimant for Imperial power whom they are putting forward is a youth of seventeen and were the Republic to break down he might be susceptible of being converted into a good ruler and imposing figure-head. This lad represents a democratic and Casaristic tradition, and by his mother's be associated with a Constitutional one as well. He is the eldest son of Prince Napoleon and of the Princess Clotilde of Savoy, and is called after ber father and the Great Uncle who attempted to revive the Carlovingian Empire, and make Paris its administrative seat. Victor Napoleon is the double name he bears. The first of the two names is one of happy augury. In Italy it was emblazened on the National flag, and accepted as a rallying cry by Cavour, Garibaldi, Ricasoli and Mazzini. Victoria, in England, has been for forty years the incarnation of constitutional freedom, and venerated at home and abroad as a true-hearted Queen and woman, faithful to every public and Napoleon has little in his physiognomy to prove his Bonapartean lineage. He is a masculine edition, very much revised and corrected, of the Princess no. Prince Napoleon gives him and his brother, Louis Victor, an excellent and manly education. The eldest boards with a professor of the Institution Ste. Barbe, and follows the classes there. Next year he will enter the military school at St. Cyr, which will not absorb so much of the time which should be spent in looking about him and gathering a fund of general knowledge as the image of the Great Uncle, but up for fun, and mirthful, which the first Emperor was not in his youth. He is at the country branch of the Ste. Barbe school. The two lads spend their Thursday thilde, and when she is at her rural home at St. Gratien, they ride there followed by a groom, to dine with her. On Sundays they go to the father's chambers in the Avenue Montaigne. The sions, does not show herself, but Prince Napoleon takes his sons often to lunch with her, and for aught they know, his friendship with her is on a

days young officers of promise, literary and artistic men of ability, diplomatists, and the most liberal Bonapartists that she can find. The nucleus of a brilliant court is being formed by her for her nephew sion in the Rue de Berri. With her the boys are less they are not allowed to speak until addressed by him. The medest assurance of their address is are sent to amuse themseives with an equerry, who The conversation is led, of course, by Prince Napoleon, who is a man of rare capacity, and it is in-

young Prince, who listens.

Prince Napoleon cannot be charged with intriguing against the Republic. He merely prepares to does not appear likely. One of his good qualities is an aptitude to look tacts in the face. He knows that he is not esteemed in France, and he blumes nobody for not respecting him. and the upright Princess Clotilde, he knows would make, in the eyes of the world, a sorry ruler. But he feels he was endowed by nature with ruler. But he feels he was endowed by hature with political genins, and that he has a talent for discovering men of ability and attaching them to him. There is no doubt whatever that he is in gympathy with the democratic instincts of modern France. His idea, therefore, of stepping aside, to make way for his son, and of being to him what Baron Stockmar was to the Prince Consort of England, is a sound one, should—for the whole Janon stockmar was to the Frince Consort of England, is a sound one, should—for the whole combination rests on an if—the Republic be unable to hold its own against hostic factions. There is one thing greatly in favor of the Palaia Royal branch of the Napoleons, in striving for an Importal crown against the Chiselharst one, which is only Bonaparte in name. It is the repugnance Prince Napoleon ever showed for street massacre and the slower death to which proscripts sent to Cavenne were virtually condenned, in "Phistoire d'Un Crime" Victor Hugo shows that Prince Napoleon songut to mitigate the ferocity of the Elystan gang, and that he sheltered the poet and other Republicans on whose heads a princ was set by de Maupas and de Morny, Neither he nor his son would have insult or unjury to avenge, and if they had weuld prefer oblivion to rancor.

A lady with whom I am acquainted wrote a few

A lady with whom I am acquainted wrote a few days back to the illustrious poet whom Lhave named above, to give her leave to introduce to him, at his house, a fermer luminary of the English bench, who is also a member of the Privy Council. She was not sparing of "soft-sawder," but applied it with a delicate touch and a truthful pen. It is a rule of the great author never to answer letters. On this occasion, however, he was moved to reply to the pretty compliments paid him: "Oui certes, Madame, je suis à vos ordres et a vos pieds. Victor Hugo." This is an autograph worth keeping. It is a very characteristic one, and as few polite notes emanate from the same hand it will be a valuable rarity some years hence. The caligraphy I was sorry to observe, unless in the signature, which is bold and firm, wants viger, and is scratchy and

uncertain. Victor Hugo now lives at the Passy end of the Avenue d'Eylau in a pretty detached villa. The garden walls are clad with ivy, and there is much greenery all round about the mansion, which is elegant and unpretending outside and within furnished in the snuggest manner, though in Gothic taste. The Bois de Boulogne is hard by, and the shady green Ranehard by, and the snady green kane-lagh, where the nightingale song is heard in May. Victor flugo takes advantage of the Bois to indulge in morning walks under the trees, and he drinks at the new farm, where cows are kept in an open pasture, draughts of milk fresh from the teat. Being much further from the centre of Paris than when he was in the kne de Clichy, his drawing-ware is not corrected on in the evanings when he is than when he was in the and the chichy, his diawing-room is not overcrowded in the evenings when he is at home. Though his hand shakes in writing and has lost its firmness, the poet's health is excellent and his working power unabated. He is engaged just now in another work on the foreign pohecy of Lonis Napoleon, and in correcting the proofs of "The Whole Lyre," a poetic work.

The effervescence ensuing upon Blanqui's election begins to subside. Gambetta is said to have been advised by satute Italian friends at Rome not to take issue with the Government-through, of course, the Union Républicaine-on the validity of the Bordeaux election. I am also assured that he, acting on this connsel, has written to his lieutenants at the Bépublique Française not to push the Government into a corner, and to Lepère and Cochery to prevail on Waddington and Lereyer not to make the Blanqui affair a Cabinet question. But the Ministry, I am convinced, will soon fall. The object Gambetta had in viewin going to Italy was to ascertain whether in the next Government the Marquis de Noailles would accept the foreign portfolio for which it is hard to find a suitable titular. M. Waddington is a good, sensible, scholarly manufacturer, but up to none of the tricks of the diplomatic profession, or the ways of his employes. He is in an enemy's country, and is helpless to defend himself or the interests of the Republic. M. de Mollard, and the heads of departments whom the Dukes de Broglie and Decazes appointed, amuse themselves putting spokes in his wheels. If he and Gambetta were in sympathy he would not be the victim to the extent that he is of his underlings. But they know that if he looks for aid to the Petit Bourbon he will be coldly received and east away with a civil answer of which

nothing will come. The diplomatic craft generally look on M. and Mme. Waddington as intruders and are glad to circulate gossip which will place them in a ridiculous but amiable light. As there is no perfect human being in the world, "raws" are found and sharp straws driven into them. "Why did Madame Waddington," it is asked, "converse in English with her sister at M. Jules Ferry's last reception, and with French ladies directly she ascertained they knew that language?" "Did you hear that Madame Waddington's nerves got the better of her at the Austrian Embassy, because in going into dinner the pas on her husband was given to Gambetta?" "Is it true that Madame Tirard, wife of the ieweller who holds the portfolio, of Commerce and Agriculture, was helped to cold shoulder at the recent dinner at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs? If the answer be affirmative, the inference deduced is that the accomplished lady whom America is proud to call her daughter has not a head strong enough to bear an elevated position. Madame de Noailies would not be a batt to diplomatic malignity. The Marquis de Noailles has an old name, and his wife sprang from an illustrious Polish house. She is also a Catholic, which Madame Waddington is not, and would, therefore, be a persona grata to the Ultramontanists on the left side of the river. perfect human being in the world, "raws" are of the river.

## XLVIth CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

CAUTLE TRANSPORTATION OCCUPIES THE SENATE AND NATIONAL QUARANTINE THE HOUSE-ONE BILL POSTPONED, THE OTHER PASSED.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, May 27, 1879. The PRESIDENT pro tem. submitted to the Senate to-day the reply of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the resolution calling on them for information in regard to taxation of educational and

religious institutions in the District. J. B. Green, accompanied by a petition of about 300 ex-soldiers and sailors, requesting action by Congress to secure the observance of Sections 1,754 and 1,755 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the appointment of tion sets forth that the sections have been violated, es-

twenty-eight hours. Mr. McPHERSON (Dem., N. J.) opposed the amend-

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) moved to strike out th and the core of the core of the cars sixty hours could dead they are fed and watered on board. There was a good dead of general debate, in the course of which Mr. EDMUNDS (Eap., Vi.) said that this was a ubject of general legislation and not one contemplated a the convening of the extra session. It did not appear of be a matter of importance like the Yellow Fever bill, to moved that the post money many the first Monday of

d that it be postponed until the first Monday of December next.

Mr. McPHERSON hoped that the subject having been discussed, and being understood now by the senate as well as it ever would be, might not be postponed.

Mr. Edmonds's motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) Senate bill No.
595, for the relief of Joseph B. Collins, was taken up and

595, for the relief of Joseph E. Collius, was taken up and passed.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to compensate E. E. Rice for property transferred by fine to the use of the United States Consider and Diplomatic Retrescritatives in Japan. Placod on the calendar.

M. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) introduced a bill to authorize the National Academy of Sciences to become trustee of funds to be appried in scientific investigation, which was properly referred.

Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.) moved to go into executive session. Lost—yeas, 25; mays, 32.

The Senate, on motion of Ar. EAYARD, then took up the bill to make smouthary com exchangeable for liwful money, and without acting thereon, at 3:30 p. 10., on motion of Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.), adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House the bill relative to the removal cases from Sinte to Federal Courts came up in the morning hour; the pending question being on second ing the previous question.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) appealed to Mr. Townsend

(Dem., Iil.), who has charge of the bill, to permit its reference or recommittal so as not to have it blockad ing the business of all other committees. Mr. TOWNSEND (Dem., Itl.) said he regarded it as

his duty to press for action on the bill.

The Republicans then resorted to the policy of withbolding their votes, and this rendered necessary a call of the House.

The call of the House was followed by a roll call on a

outon to dispense with further proceedings, and the orning hour naving expired the bill went over without action.

The House then preceded to the consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of confagious or infection diseases into the United States; the Senate bill in relation to that subject having been substituted for the

GOWAN (Rep., Mich.) spoke in favor of the sant that as a rule, local quarantine is a fati-Mr. McGOWAN (Rep., Mich.) spoke in layer of the cil. He say that as a rule, local quarantine is a failing. It New-York is an exception it only proves the cile. State quarantine and State hearth laws can never e effective in preventing and staying contagions. Mr. MANNING (Dem., Miss.) spoke in layer of the cili, and argined to prove its constitutionality. He would dyocate such a necasure even if it were stronger than

it was.

Mr. RICE (Rep., Mass.) opposed the bill, and argued that the United States has no authority to establish Quarantine laws. He said it had been admitted in the discussion that the great City of New-York has already succeeded in establishing quarantine have that are seesantially a protection against the introduction of contagious diseases. It is so with the City of Hoston. It is so with the city of laws and some cannot break. He believed it tae right, privilege and prerogative of the States to make these regulations, and they should not be broken down by any less experienced and more general efforts of the United States Government.

Mr. YOUNG (Drep. Tenn.) asked him how Tennessee.

rernment. fr. YOUNG (Dom., Tenn.) asked him how Tennesses s to keep out yellow fever if it existed in New-Or-

ans.
Mr. RICE replied that it should do as the towns in fassachusetts did when there was smallpox in the ad-

Massachusetts did when there was shamped in the water levent to was.

Mr. YOUNG—By what authority I Mr. YOUNG—By the authority of the State.

Mr. YOUNG—has the State of Tennessee any authority to stop a steamboat or railroad train passing through its territory having contagious diseases on board I Mr. RICE—Most uncountedly it has authority to stop a steamboat or railroad train when it reaches the State

YOUNG-But then we are open to the disease. RICE-So is the Nation open to it. YOUNG-But we want the Nation to close the

door against it.

Mr. McGOWAN (Rep., Mich.)—As incident to the power of the General Government over commerce, has it not the power to regulate manufactures and to encourage agriculture?

Mr. McGOWAN—Then may it not have the same power (as incident to the regulation of commerce) with reference to health and sanilary measures?

instructing its revenue officers to cooperate with quarantine authorities. I must vote against this bill as trenching on the State rights guaranteed by the Constitution that have been recognized hithorto in the legislation of Congress, and in the decisions of the Supreme Congr.

Court.

Mr. WILSON (Dem., W. Va.) asked whether the General Government could not establish its own quarantine regulations at the Navy Yards, and whether, if these regulations should conflict with the State quarantine regulations, the latter might not keep out vessels of the Navy I

tine regulations, the latter might not keep over the Navy i
Mr. RICE (Rep., Mass.) replied that one power or the
other must be exclusive and supreme. If Congress had
the right to make quaranthe regulations the States had
not that right. State quaranthe regulations could not
exist in the face of National quaranthe regulations,
one must overtop and override the other. If a National
vessel attempted to enter the port of New-York in deflance of State quarantine laws, the State of New-York
could stop it.

The General Government should aid and cooperate with the States.

Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Tenn.) reminded Mr. Reagan that only seventeen States have quarantine laws.

Mr. REAGAN replied that the inland States would have to rely on State authority to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases.

Mr. GOODE (Dem., Va.) denied that the bill would infringe upon the State quarantine regulations.

Mr. HOOKER (Dem., Miss.) expressed his surprise that the pending measure should have provoked a discussion of State Rights.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) said that the question with him was whether Dr. Vanderpoel, of New-York, and other gentiemen experienced in quarantine matters, approved the bill. He understood that Dr. Vanderpoel was of the opinion that it would not interfere with local quarantine.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sec

tions.

Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Mass.) offered an amendment to the first section to insert the words, "or establish health laws of any State."

Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Tenn.), while not objecting to the amendment, appealed to the House hot to amend the bill at all lest it should fad in the Senate for want of action before the adjournment.

Mr. POUND (Rep., Wis.)—That is the first I have heard of there being any danger of an adjournment of Congress.

The amendment was rejected, and the section was The bill was then passed without any amendment. It now only awaits the President's signature to become

a law.
Leave of absence having been asked for by Mr. Gar-field (Ohio) and several other members, objection was made by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to any leave of absence except on account of slekmess.

The House then, at 4:45, adjourned.

### THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSSES BY THE STAFE STREET FIRE. THE PROPERTY WELL INSURED-A LARGE SALVAGE

EXPECTED. The loss caused by the burning of the cotton warehouse at State and Bridge-sts, on Monday, will fall chiefly on the insurance companies. A large salvage is likely to be made, and agents of the Board of Underwriters were engaged yesterday in overseeing the removal of the goods. Much of the cotton on the lower floors was found to have suffered dimage only by water. The loss on the cork which was stored in the cellar will be, it is believed, very light. The principal companies which will suffer loss are the North British and Mercantile, London, Liverpool and Globe Royal, Western of Canada, Scattish-Commetens, Lancashire, London Assurance, the Simulacturers, and the Mercantile Marine of Beston. The losses of these companies will be reduced by the salvage on the different risk. The insurance by the Royal was mainly on the cork. The building was owned jointly by J. B. Cokade and J. B. Trever, who bought it about three months age. It was valued at macity \$40,000 and was hanted for \$30,000, which it is believed will cover the loss. The insurance is held equally by the Western of Canada, the Manufacturers' and the Mercantile Marine Cumpanies of Roston.

Was a Midpiby & Co. had nearly 1,500 bales of cotten stored in the building. On this they find an insurance amounting to \$103,500; of this sam the Western of Canada, the Scattish and the North British Companies have policies of \$15,000 canh; the Lancashire, \$14,000; the Harrhord and the Springfield, before of Massachinestic, \$14,000; the Harrhord and the Springfield, before of Massachinestic, \$10,000, and the Commarcial Union and the Kos at \$55,600 cach. Williams, Block & Co. had 1,200 hates of cotton which likely to be made, and agents of the Board of Under-

ast night is as follows: Noye & Sons, \$50,000; insurance on buildings, \$40,950; on contents, \$83,557 50. The following are other losses; G. Dudley Barr, \$20,000 insured for \$15,500. The Builate Boot and Shoe Company loses \$30,000; insured.

# CATHOLIC PRELATES ENTERTAINED.

OVER THE NEW CATHEDRAL. The rooms of the Xavier Union, at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-st., were decorated hist evening with the Papal and American colors, blooming plants and choice flowers, on the occasion of a reception to assisted by James Lynch and Henry Amy. Among those present were Cardinal McCoskey; Archibishops Gibbons, of Baltimete, Purestl., of Cinchinati, and Bannan, of Halliax; and Bishops McNierney; Corrigin, of Newark Connoy; Moore, of St. Augustine; O'Connoy, of Nebraska; Ryan, of Buffalo; Ireland, cantiture of St. Paul; Hyan, of St. Louis; Loughlin, of Brookiyn; Hendreken, of Previdence; Keame, of Richimond, and Clastard, of Vincennes. Among the other guests were General Newton, Judge Donolne, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, ex County Ciera Gumbleton, General McZianon, Joseph J. O'Donoghin, General Durr, the Rev. Father Hunt, O. M. i., of Engand, Father Farley, the Cardinal's secretary: Dr. Callahan, secretary to Archibishop Purcell, Fathers Schadler, and McQuirk, Vicar-General Quinn, Fathers Schadler, and McQuirk, Vicar-General Quinn, Fathers

senadier, and McQurk, Vicar-General Quan. Fathers Donnelly and Clower, Vicar-General Preston, Dr. Rassell and Judge Quan.

When Cardinal McCloskey entered he was received with appliance, and when Archvishop Pursedl wasked slovely and feebry into the room the enthusinam rose to its height. For about an nour an informal reception was held, while a band of moste played pleasant acterious. Engene Kelly at long it introduced John E. Develle, who said that the Cathohe Union was impressed by the grand event of Sanday, and was endeavoring to prolong its influence and as rejoicing by extending to the prelates its hospitality. Thave been appointed, he said, "to concretable your Emmence in the nanc of the Cathohe Lity upon the crowning Catholic gloryof this generation, and of welcoming the prelates whose presence added dignity to the occasion." Archbishop thousas, of Baltingore, responded, saying that the reception was a most fitting termination of the festivities of the last few days. "My presence at the Cathedrat," he said, "was one of singular joy and exultation. That structure is an ornament to the city, a credit to the cierzy and laity, and a lasting monment to religion. We have to thank the Cardinal for what he has done, but I am sure he will agree with me when I say tant he could have done nothing without the cooperation of the clergy and laity."

It was expected that the circular to aid Archbishop Purce! would be ready yesterday for the signatures of the prelates were at the reception of the Cardinal McClostey's residence on Monday evenum, Nearly all the prelates were at the reception of the cade include.

## hast night, but there was no time to sign the docur It is probable that the circular will be ready to-day.

A CENTENARY BANQUET IN BOSTON. Boston, May 27.-The celebration of Moore's centenary was begun to-night with a superb anquet at Parker's, which was participated in by upwards of one hundred leading Irishmen of this city, and other invited guests, the latter including a number of distinguished hiterary gentlemen. Among them were Mayor Frince, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Wonter, of the staff of The New-York Theore, John McCullough, the actor, James T. Freins, J. T. Trewordge, and James M. Leady of New-York. The postprandial exercises consisted of speeches by J. Boyle O'Reilly, who presided, Mayor Prince, William Winter, the Hon. Thomas E. Fitzgerald, and others, and poems by Oliver-Wendell Holmes, Jas. T. Fields, J.T. Trowbridge, and by G. P. Listrop of The Courier, Listers were also read from the posts Walther and Longfellow, from E.P. Whitpile and Raiph Waldo Emerson. The occasion was an exceedingly brilliant one, and was marked by great conviviality, an abundance of musle and fine floral decorations. upwards of one hundred leading frishmen

## ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

John McGary, living at No. 189 Morganst. Jersey City, attacked his wife with a carving knife at I a. m. yesterday morning and stabbed her several times just above the heart. Mr. Furey, a lawyer who haves in the same house, heard the wobate's crossed summaned the police. McGary was arrested white attempting to commit suicede. A physician who examined his wounds pronounced them not danger one. The physicians who attended Mrs. McGary, stated that she would not live until this morning. He drank and both were quarrefsome.

## CAPTAIN EADS TO BE PAID,

Washington, May 27 .- At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Attorney-General gave an opinion relation to the Ends jettics, to the that Captain Eads is entitled to the payment of the \$00,000 claimed to be due under his contract, notwith-standing a slight filling up of the river above the jettles, and the fecretary of War has ordered the payment to be

In a primary school, not very long ago, the eacher undertook to convey to her pupils an idea of the use of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard "Bird"sest," and, pointing to the hyphen, asked the school. What is that for i" After a short panes, a young son if the Emeraid Isle piped out, "Pisze, ma'am, for the bord to recessit on!"

ourage agriculture?

Mr. RICE—To a certain extent, undoubtedly.

Mr. McGOWAN—Then may it not have the same power (as incident to the regulation of commerce) with reference to health and sanitary measures?

Mr. RICE—It has attempted to exercise that power by

## THE COURTS.

MR. TILDEN'S SOURCES OF INCOME. AN OUTLINE OF THE 472 QUESTIONS WHICH HE IS

REQUESTED TO ANSWER. The bill of discovery filed in the United States Circuit Court on Monday last in the suit brought by the Government against Samuel J. Tilden for the recovery of income tax, sets forth that great ex-pense, the onventence and uncertainty will be incurred by taking testimony as in common law, and prays that Mr. Tilden may be commanded to appear in court and answer the 472 questions proposed. The questions are, in the main, repetitions of each other. The first asks 1862 to 1871, inclusive, any or what income in excess of the sums exempt by law from taxation, from any employment or vocation carried on in the United States. Then follows a repetition of the question, each and every year being asked about separately, instead or in the series as above. Then similar questions are asked was counsel in proceedings for the consolidation of the Peninsula Railroad of Michigan with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, or for the leasing of the first-named railroad to the latter. He is next asked he had in the New-York Iron Mine, so called, of Mar-quetie or Negaunee, or any other corporation the prede-cessor or successor of the New-York Iron Mine,

The next question is as to Mr. Tilden's gains in the same years from dealings in stock, shares, bonds, debeniures and other securities of the Putsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the Penin snia Rairoad Company, the Calcago and Calena Union Railroad, and the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company. Similar questions are asked as to proceedings for the consolidation of the Milwaukee and Horieon Railroad and various other companies with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is next asked to state his income from the Union Pacific Railroad Company; from proceedings in Interclosure for the sale of the Greenville and Minni Railroad; for similar proceedings and active Railroad; from proceedings in forcelosure for the sale of the Greenville and Minni Railroad; for similar proceedings acainst the Pitisburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company; to the Milwaukee and Fratile on Chicago and Company; to the Pitisburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; to the Chicago and Railroad Company; to the Fitisburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company; to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; to the Chicago and Morthwestern Railroad Company; to the Chicago and Morthwestern Railroad Company; to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company; to the Chicago and Morthwestern Railroad Company; to the Chicago and Morthwestern Railroad Company; to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad company; to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad company; to the Kenosha and Rockford Railway Company; to the Milwaukee and Horieon Railway Company; to the Grand Rapids and Irdaan Railway Company; to the Milwaukee and Horieon Railway Company; to the Milwaukee Rail Railway Company; to the Mehiran Iroa Company; to the Camberland Coal and Iron Company; to the Econ Company; to the Camberland Coal and Iron Company; to the Econ Co

#### A PARTY WITH LIMITED ASSETS. A SUIT OVER FURNITURE AT GREENBACK HEAD-QUARTERS.

Peter Cooper was present yesterday at the trial of a sun before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of

# TURBANCE-HIS HONORABLE RELEASE.

Among the persons arraigned for disorderly ondact in the Firty-Seventh Street Court yesterday was a lawyer named Patrick McCabe, well known in the oners of this city. His arrest as shown by the evidence adduced in court was without even the shadow of jus tification. Mr. McCabe was riding on the rear platform of a Beli Line car which was stopped by strikers a short listance from the depot at Fifty-third-st, and Teath-ave. on Monday afternoon. Great excitement existed in the vicinity for a few minutes, and a few arrests were made. As the cer started again Officer Peter Farrell, of the Twenty-Second Presenct was officerd by another officer to arrest Mr. McCabe as being one of the strikers. Farrell instantly dragged Mr. McCabe off the car and locaed aim up during the aright in the station house where he was denied the privilege of communicating with his friends. The specific charge against him was that he mad inclied the strikers to the commission of a breach of the bease, and Officer Farrell called upon Saperintendent Hines, of the Beit Line Raifroad to sustain him. Mr. Hines said that he had seen or heard no offence committed by Mr. McCabe.

The accused man in a few words then gave his version of the outrage, after which Justice Kulbreth said: "Officer, you have been guilty of a grevious mistake in the arrest of this gentleman. He is a lawyer and well known in the course of this eity, and I do not think for a moment that he is guilty of the charge you make against him. You must exceeds greater care in future. Mr. McCabe is honorably discharged."

The matter will be brought by Mr. McCabe to the attention of the Police Commissioners. vicinity for a few minutes, and a few arrests were made.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Athany, May 27.—In the Court of Appeals, to-tay-present, The Hob. Sanford E. Church, C. J., and associ-ties—the following decisions were handed down: Conter agi Cumingdam, and Nathans agt. Hope—Judgment ifframed, with costs. The National Trust Company of New-York agt. Gleason— the Sational Trust Company of New-York agt. Gleason— the general reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the Morris agt, the People, and Selier agt, the People-Judg

ent america. Smith agt. Frankfield—Order affirmed and judgment absothe costs.

Phelan agt. the At antic and Gulf Railroad Company and

other -Appeal disculsion, will costs.
The loople ex rel. Dissenbury and spire. Motion denied, than projecte to an application for restitution in the art below, without costs of motion.
Sen'y agi, Samers.—Motion for reargument denied, with \$10 costs.

The West Side Savings Bank agt. Newton-Molion to amond remitting deniest, without roots.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffaio agt. Harefuline-Molion granted that the cause to put at the bead of the catendar for June 9, 1879, without costs of

## DECISIONS-MAY 27.

DECISIONS—MAY 27.

Separate Couri—Chambers—By Judge Donobue.—Germania Bank agt. Ulrich.—Motion will be dended on defendants stipulating to put on calendar for June and take short notice siter answer to put on short calendar.

Secial Trims—By Judge Van Brint.—Shipherd ast. Cokedar and others—Proposed findings of fact and judgment most estimated. The Poole of rel. Murphy agt the Beard of Polec, etc.—Order signed

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Speit.—Johnson act. Armold.—This I think conduction an equity case and issues at any should not be feamed until the accounting is had, Humbert agt, the Mayor, etc.—I think there should be indigment for the platfulf for the sum of \$47.45 and interest, etc. Verplanck, etc., Kendall—I think a reference should be had in this case. Furnival act. Murbind—Decree agned. Polinon agt. Lawrence et al.—Order denying motion for bill of particuliars. Helm agt. the Morropolitan Gas. Light. Company.—Coler denying motion. Howelf act. Fowler et al.—Before confirmed and independent of the Society agt. Alison et al.—Interest signed. Cram et al., act. sequands et al.—Before of reference inference and judgment of recelessing and sale ordered. Camp act. Ingerveol et al., weeks et al., sef. Lintle, heaven agt. Gonth.—Orders of substitution. Thornton, et al. agt. Crowley.—Urder for commission. Kingsbury et al. set. Kirwin.—Bemittium field and judgment affirmed. Whitney agt. Martine et al.—Undertaking approved. Sheathan agt. the National Seamship Company; Woodmid agt. Terry; Thompson agt. MacGregor: Fowloaski agt. Martine; America agt. Gorth, Johnson agt. Salaw; Howard agt. Bertina; Brown agt. Colt. Howard agt. Salaw; Howard agt. Bertina; Brown agt. Ecol.—Linear agt. Gortha.—Special Term—By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.—Lothers of those of the secondarion. In the matter of ottawel, etc.—Secondarion dealed; secondarion. In the matter of ottawel, etc.—Secondarion dealed; secondarion. In the matter of ottawel, etc.—Secondarion and solved as to McCod.

Marine Court-Chambers-By Justice McAdam. Storine Court—Chambers—By Justice steadam,
Perains agt, Sauborn, Fisk agt, Odenthal; McAunife agt,
Keloe; Fariey agt, Roberts—Motions granted: Forbes agt,
Couthouse—Judgment for defendant, Leady agt, Marks;
Oversit agt, Greed; Morrissey agt, Sadler; Griffin agt, Soranton; Suedeker agt, Delhaum.—See Indorsement on papers.
Whitall agt, Twitchell.—Motion donled without costs, Smith
agt, Coe.—Defendant discharged from arrest. Keily agt, Leg.

get.—Sureties rejected. Bond agt. Samanos.—Proceedings mississed. First National Bank agt. Walling.—Motion granted for June 13. Thurber agt. Carcenter.—Default opened on terms. Merceron agt. Fewler.—The Common Pleas, General Term has determined the right to costs by the order of dismissal. The clork has taxed the professor amount and his taxation will be affirmed. Vocation agreement and his taxation will be affirmed. We defend a costs. Circle agt. callivan.—Motion granted unless defendant appears and submitts to an examination on June 2 at 10 a. m.; no costs. Reed agt. Jordan.—Default. Dermedt agt. Glömpit. Appleby agt. Crosby; Stutter agt. Green; Same agt. Wilson; Nealis agt. Deuren; Morton agt. Speckels; Marchand agt. O'Brien; Ballour agt. Sherdan.—Judgments.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until Thursday next. SPECIAL TERM—Van Brunt J. - Law and Fact.—Nos. 1616. 563, 1624, 1636, 1675, 1686, 153, 1630, 1622, 1624, 1626, 963, 1619, 805, 875, 1660, 752, 1688, 1 87, 1601, 1662, 1686, 568, 933.

PART III-Lawrence, J.-Nos. 1392, 3047, 1021, 2087, 803, 3162, 1702, 3135, 3642, 3216, Supranoa Court-General, Term.-Adjourned until June 3, 1879.

SPECIAL TERM-Speir, J.-No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM-PART 1.—Adjourned for the term.
Part III.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until June 16, COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until June 16.

SPECIAL TERM-J. F. Daly, J.-Case on, No. 9.—Howard act, John.
EQUITY TERM-Adjourned for the term.
Thata, Term-Part I.-Van Hoesen, J.-Nos. 2124, 971, 1124, 9.2, 1038, 1047, 2148, 1909, 1044, 2198, 764, 786, 1744, 315, 841, 1619, 1664.
PART II.-Adjourned for the term.
MARINE COURT-GENERAL TERM-Act Adam, Shee and Goepp, JJ.-Appeals from Orders.—Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, Appeals from Jungments.—Nos. 17, 19, 2, 5, 19, 11.
TRIAL TERM-PARTS I, 11 and 111—Adjourned for the term, GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.-Cowing J.—The People act. John Really, Edward Harroid, Matthew Corbett, robberry, East McDonaid, felonious assault and battery; James O'Comer, Frank Price, Edward Hogun, Michael McNamara, stand larceny; Patrick Larkin, Mary Chimery, Edward Foley, Jone, Carrens, forgary; Andrew Smith, grand Larceny; William Brown, James Newton, Jarceny from the person; Joseph Carreras, forgary; Margt, Nolan, Michael Hedding, assault and battery.
Other Ash Termenda.—Barrett, J.—The People agt, Francis

OTER AND TERMINER-Barrett, J.—The People agt. Francis Mikes, homicide.

## WORK OF TWO EXCHANGES.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRODUCE AND COTION

TRADES. At the annual meetings of the Produce and Cotton Exchanges yesterday the reports of the Boards of Managers and officers were read. President Edson, of the Produce Exchange, in his annual report referred to the importance of having a new Exchange building for to the importance of having a new Exchange building for the 2,400 members. He expressed a hope that as the members had voted to adopt the "cental" system, they would soon give it practical shape. The canals were taken up at great length, and alarm was expressed less the efforts of their enemies to close them to commerce might prevail. No public works were ever more persistently abused by those who had derived inestimable befells from them. Mr. Ed. on called attention to the fact that the Speaker of the Assembly and the chairman of the Canal Committee of the Senate had within a few days informed a delegation from the Exchange that if it ever si-onic come to a question whether the canals should be abandoned. Of the benefits from the canals, no better illustration could be presented than that, during the season of 1878, here were carried uson them

was also a cause of congratulation, and it was stars was also a cause of congratulation, and it was recommended that the National Board take steps to have a general face applicable to all markets. The total receipts were \$37,468 62; debursements, \$38,592 97 balance on hand from year previous, \$7,463 29. The annual dues were increased to \$75.

Siz: In your issue of this morning Mr. Gray makes a statement to the public in regard to his negotiation of New-York State bonds, which is not strictly in accordance with the facts of the case, and is evidently intended to manufacture, sympathy for him on the ground that he was daped by others. The strongest fact against him is, that on the afternoon of December 10, 1800, he was prevented from negotiating two of the torque certificates for \$10,000 each at the Bank of the Commonwealth, and he was informed that the bonds were forgeries (or altered bonds). At that time he voluntarily delivered them over to the custodian of the State of New-York.

On the following day, February 11, Mr. Gray, with a full and guilty knowledge, took three more of the rame tot of forged certificates to the Mechanics' National Bank and procured from them \$30,000 in money, as a loon against these false issues. This is the guilty part that Mr. Gray did not explain away at the trial.

ioan against these false issues. This is the guilty partial Mr. Gray did not explain away at the trial.

New York, May 26, 1879. ONE OF THE WITNESSES.

WHEN TAKEN,-Lady (to rheumatic old voman): I am sorry you should suffer so—you should ry galvanism. Old Woman: Thank you kindly, mum; le I to swaller it or to rub it in i—[Fun.

In the course of a case which was recently In the course of a case which was received, the public prosecutor asked one of the witnesses, a young gir, to what religion she belonged. The gir bestiated to answer, when her mother, who was seated among the specialtors, sung out: "Sie's a mixture, your bonor; her tather's a Catholic and I'm a Protestant."

## Situations Wanteo-filates

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent single young man; stylish driver and groom of long experience; will assist in house or grounds if regulared; four years reference from last place. Address JOHN, Box 195 Tribute Uplown Office, 1,238 Broadway. COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man who theroughly under ands his business will be found willing and obliging; four years' nest referen-rem last employer. Address L. E., Tribune Uptown Office, 255 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a reliable willing to be useful, well recommended from present employer. Call or address S. L., 18 West 55th st.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a first-class German: is a safe driver, steady, reliable and particular, understands his business he every respect; very best refer-ences. Address F. BEEV, 489 9th-ave, city. COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a German

OACHMAN And DAMPS of the incumbrance; the orighty understands his business in taking care of horses an carriages, &c., first-class driver in city or country stricts soher, as Thrences will certify; has eight years city an country references. Address F. L., Box 39, Tribune Uptow Office, 1,238 fireadway. COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an intelligent Protesiant young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; will be found useful and obliging; strictly temperate; best references from employer in the city. Address W. L., Box 60, Tringne Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man, married: therengthly understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness; is a safe and careful driver can figures from the class references as to capability, honesty anoblety in objection to the country. Call on or address COACHMAN, 230 East 46th-st.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an active ree speciales Englishman; thereighly competent; long ex-perience in England; is willing and obliging; will make him sed generally model; is years' reference from last employer only those having a good place and wanting a good man new actures M. LEE. Hempstead, L. L.

COACHMAN, GARDENER and USEFUL-MAN. By a man thoroughly competent and nighty sended. Apply at ODELL's, 100 West 34th-st. GROOM, &c.-A first-class groom and coach-man; North Germany Protestant; single; gold refer-ences; city or country, Address H. B., 29 West 13th-at.

JANITOR-By a man and wife, no children,

VALET or NURSE, &c., to an invalid

WAITER, &c.-A respectable English Prot \*\* estant man as waiter or butler; understands his business in all its branches; has three years' city reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, \$40 4th ave.

### Gelp Wanted. TO FOREMAN MACHINISTS.

MANTED-In one of the Middle States, a Foreman Machinist. Most be a man of chergy, with knowledge of latest improved machinery capable of getting out work cheaply, competent to design, improve and adapt machinery to special purposes, and a good draughtsman. State ago, experience for last few years, and salary required. Apply be latter to State age, experience to "Bel. LA," Box 3,127, P. O., Boston, Mass. WANTED-In a private family, a French

vectors a man thereighly competent; Protestant required. Address, with references and terms, Post Office Box No. 348 Springfield, Mass.

## Situations Wanted -- Temates.

A N ENGLISH GIRL in a small Protestant family; is willing and obliging; willing to go to the country for the summer; best references from last place. Call on or address 34/8th-ave, first floor.

AT the GERMAN EMPLOYMENT BU. found a large number of first-lease German sevials bishly recommended; suitable for hotels, private families, beauting houses, &c., city and country; references investigated, Mrs.

COOK, &c.-By a young girl as cook; will

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands all kinds meats, some bread and bleenit; also pastry; city or country; good reference. 444 West 26th-at. COOK.—First-class woman; inrge experi-ence in very fine cooking; somes, means and des-serts, peatries and side dishes; can take entire charge of a kitchen; reasonable wages; best reference. 366 6th-ave, near 23-at., first floor.

COOK.—By a most respectable woman as cook in a private family; seven years city reference from last place. Address K., Box 29, Tribune Uptown Office, 1 238.

COOK.—By a first-class Scotch cook; under-stands soups, bones, lards, all kinds of gravies, pastres, ec.; first-class city references; would, in a nice family, if de-sired, do waking; city or country; ready at once; is tem-perate. No. 292 dib-ave., near 18th-st.

COOK, &c.-A competent cook; understands

COOK.—First-class English Protestant wo-man large experience in very fine cooking (soups, meats and desserts, pastries and side dishes; can take entire charge of a kitchen; excellent wadner and ironer; with her bey fit years not; reasonable wages; best tolerone. HOME BU-REAC, 138 6th-ave.

COOK. — First-class cook, by a Welsh C Protestant woman; understands the care of milk and brotter; well recommended, thorough cook of roasts, and brotten treit; makes nice soaps; excellent postry and descrits, gets up nice side dishes city or country. PROTES. TANT HOME BUILEAU, 198 ofthewe. COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young weman, who is a good cook in every branch cooks meats, fish, same, pointry, &c. in superior stries; is also an excellent baker and nastry cook; desires the country, good city references. Call at Mrs. KELLY'S, 138 West lithest, cor. 6th ave.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a nent Welch girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse. No. 349 East

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a succeeding processing the state of the

DRESSMAKER.—A young American woman to go in the country as drescoaker and faulty semistress; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's, best city reference given. Address DRESSMAKER, 51 Lexington ave.

ADY'S-MAID.—By a young girl as lady'sing; three years' reference. Apply at DIBBLER'S, 222 4thave.

NURSE, &c.-A young girl as nurse and chamberwold; do plain sewrar; walling to go to the country. 21 East 47th-st, at present employer's. NURSE, &c.-A young American girl as in the country. 24 East 47th-st., at pris

NURSE.—A Scotch Protestant woman as noise, capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; very goest with a bottle bady; is a good sensitive preference; city or country. No. 700 6th ave., in the NURSE. - An experienced infants' nurse

NURSE, &c.-A respectable young girl lately landed, to take core of children and do chamber, work; no objection to the country. Address K. T., Trabane Uptown office, 1,298 Brasalway. NURSE &c.—A young girl lately landed would N hise to take care of a child; will assist in plain sewing of make herself useful in other ways. Inquire at 330 West 18th st., top flat.

NURSE, &c.-By a respectable North Ger-I man Protestant as nurse and seamstress to grown buldren or wait on lady; speaks French dresses hair, and lose all binds of family sewing; worse different machines; try references. 45 6th ave; please ring bell twice.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.-By a nice young German girl; this young girl is very neat and tidy; will make herself useful and accountie in every way; best references. HOME BUREAU, 138 6th ave. NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl

SEAMSTRESS, &c. — By a Protestant girl as sometress; would wait on a lady or proving emilieur or chamber work; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 132 West 52d-at.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A competent seamstress understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also can cut, it and make furniture covers in the messionance; excellent references if required. Address Mrs. HUTEN, 256 West 17th.st.

UNE FRANCAISE PARISTENNE (Lady's O Maid) avant des réferences des premières familles de Neur Yerk; sachant coudre, faire les robes, confer, désire une place. L'adresser par lettre seulement, 525 4 avense, aux initiales F. F.

WAFTRESS, &c.—Respectable young Swe-dish girl (Protestant) as first-class walfress and cham-bermaid; city or country; city references. 108 East 27th at WAITRESS.—By an accomplished waitress in a first-class private family; the best of city reference. No. 4 East 37th-at., at her present employer's

WASHING, &c. - A woman wants work to go ant by the day to wash & from or housedcasting. los toth ave., second floor front.

## Situations Wanted -- Maies.

PUTLER, or as first-class WAITER.-By an Proglishman: 4 years' reference, and higher recommendat for sobriety, true worthiness, &c. Address B.C., Box 68 Tribune Uptown Office, 1, 138 Broadway. COACHMAN.-A respectable colored man that theroughly understands his bustness; port, R. L. Address ARLINE, 144 5th ave.

COACHMAN.—By a single man as coach-man; best city reference. Address P. D., Box 144 Tri-bune Uptown Office, 1.228 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; can country, where little driving is required; diseased left of the ments. Address G. Box 191. Tribune Uptown times. 1,238 Broadway. COACHMAN, &c.—By a middle-aged man, without any enumerance, as conclumn i understands his dustiness in all its branches, taking core horses, cirrages, harness, &c.; long telecence; no objections to the country, Address G. M., Box 103, Tribune Uptown office, 1,233 finesh

COACHMAN.—A first-class conchunan in a thorough bottomid; spiculdid reference; good appearance, deathorough bottomid and 4-horse driver; city or country. Call or address TROMAS, 141 West 35th-81.

Sales by Anction.

DY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDN ESDAY, MAY 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.